

## Fashions for Herald Readers

Unless otherwise specified, all Fashion Patterns published in these columns are Ten Cents each.

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CHARLEVOIX CO. HERALD



A PRETTY BOUDOIR SET

2530—Comprising a smart cap and dainty nightgown, both of which are suitable for lawn, batiste, dimity, nainsook, crepe, washable satin and silk. The cap could be of net, lace, or embroidery.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the gown. The cap requires 3/4 yard.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

### SOME TOWNS MIGRATE TO GAIN PROSPERITY.

When Snubbed by the Railroads Oklahoma Settlers Move Over to the Tracks.

RINGLING, Okla. — Every little while a whole town moves its location in Oklahoma. Industrial conditions, the developing of new regions, the advance of the railroads to places where there were untamed cattle and horses before have instilled the moving-day spirit. A man from the little and practically unknown village of Staunton said the other day:

"Well, we had a meetin' the other night and it was the consensus of opinion that Staunton ought to move. She'll never do any good where she is at. We can't expect any railroads and it looks like they ain't an oil well in ten miles of us. One of these days all that is to be seen of Staunton will be seen no more."

Just the day before this meeting the inhabitants of Staunton heard that the postoffice at the neighboring village of Healdton had been moved to John Ringling's new town named New Healdton. Staunton is in the woods, far from where the train toots, and for twenty years they have had no ambition to Healdton a thriving metropolis.

But Healdton moved, and seemed to better itself. Cornish, once an outpost of civilization when Indians were bad and cowboys little better, also moved, and so did Hewitt, for many years a prosperous country village in the Bayou country of Carter county. Nearly all the neighbors of Staunton moved and the indications are that a majority of those who moved prospered. At any rate they became citizens of railroad towns where there were new blood and new energy and new ambition.

There was a Walters down on Beaver Creek. The railroad built a new Walters upon the hill. A fight between the towns ensued, grew bitter and more bitter. At last a compromise was effected and the railroad won. There was a Bottsford in the new country. The railroad built a new town near it and called it Temple and old Bottsford was abandoned.

There are many more instances. Every time the Rock Island built a new line into that country it trespassed upon the aspirations of the people of prosperous country villages that had to be abandoned.

### CUP OF COFFEE GIVEN TRAMP BRINGS \$27,000

Man, Once Down and Out, Rewards Girl Who Befriended Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Mrs. Mattie Hannum of Vincennes is today digesting the almost unbelievable fact that interest on a cup of hot coffee presented by her to a tramp thirty years ago amounts to just \$27,000. At the time she gave the tramp the cup of coffee Mrs. Hannum was a servant on a farm.

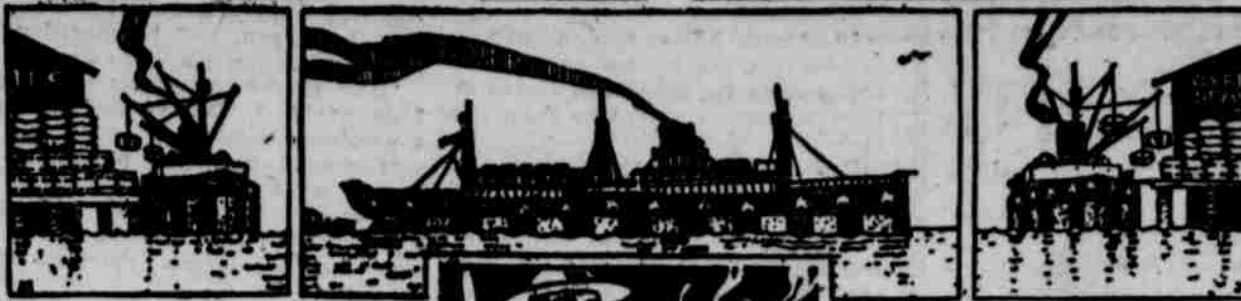
The tramp's name was Marshall McMurren, who, having ceased being a tramp, died at Swansville a short time ago. The will by which he left his entire holdings to the woman who had befriended him was contested by his half-brothers and sisters, but the Indiana Supreme Court held the instrument valid.

McMurren, after a youth of wandering, died on May 10, 1913, leaving a will which had been made twenty-five years before. It read:

"I do this 7th day of September, 1888, will to Mattie Drains, that poor servant girl who gave me a good bite to eat and a hot cup of coffee when I was weak and feverish from hunger and near ready to drop and the said man she worked for was cursing her for giving it to me and ordering me out of the yard, and I do will all I have at my death, all the money or property I have shall be hers."

Mattie Drains is now Mrs. Hannum.

## One Year of Food Administration



The Food Administration by permission of the White House makes public the following letter, written by Mr. Hoover to the President:

11 July, 1918.

Dear Mr. President:

It is now possible to summarize the shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to the Allied countries during the fiscal year just closed—practically the last harvest year. These amounts include all shipments to Allied countries for their and our armies, the civilian population, the Belgian Relief and Red Cross. The figures indicate the measure of effort of the American people in support of Allied food supplies.

The total value of these food shipments which were in the main purchased through, or with the collaboration of, the Food Administration, amount to, roundly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year.

The shipments of meats and fats (includes meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year	
1916-17	2,166,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year	
1917-18	3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase	\$44,600,000 lbs.

### Meat Exports

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers. The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereal and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels, our shipments to Allied destinations have been—

Fiscal year	
1916-17	259,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year	
1917-18	340,800,000 bushels
Increase	80,900,000 bushels

### RIGID SAVING IN FOOD ASKED

Allied Directors Say Situation Now Good But Must Plan For Future.

### LARGE RESERVE IS NEEDED

New York, Aug. 2.—The federal food board made public Thursday night the text of a joint resolution adopted by the food controllers of the United States, France, Italy and Great Britain and received from abroad from Federal Administrator Hoover with the request that it be given "wide publicity." The text follows:

"Resolved, That while the increased production of the United States renders it possible to relax some of the restrictions which have borne with peculiar hardship on all people it is absolutely necessary that rigid economy and elimination of waste in the consumption and in the handling of foodstuffs as well as increased production should be maintained throughout the European allied countries and North America.

"But it is only by conservation and elimination of waste that the transportation of food supplies from North America to the European front can be accomplished and that stocks of foodstuffs can be built up in North America as an insurance against the ever present danger of harvest failure and the possible necessity for large and emergency drafts to Europe. We cannot judge the food problem on the basis of one year's war. We must be prepared for its continuance if we are to insure absolute prosperity."

### UNITED STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOOD CONTROL IN AMERICA

By willing service of a free people to do these things:

To feed the Allies that they may continue to fight.

To feed the hungry in Belgium and other lands that they may continue to live.

To feed our own soldiers overseas that they may want nothing.

To keep prices steady and the flow of distribution even that the poor at home may be fed.

To make everyone's effort count its a most for winning the war for freedom.

FOOD CONTROL IN AMERICA IS OF AND FOR THE PEOPLE.



HOOVER

WILSON

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were, wheat 131,000,000 bushels, and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

### Grain Shipments

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were, wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,800,000 bushels, a total of 137,900,000 bushels. In addition, some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be, therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us and we have received some imports from other quarters. A large part of the other cereals exported have also gone into war bread.

It is interesting to note that since the urgent request of the Allied Food Controllers early in the year for a further shipment of 75,000,000 bushels from our 1917 wheat than originally planned, we shall have shipped to Europe or have en route, nearly 85,000,000 bushels. At the time of this request our surplus was already more than exhausted. This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal

consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf. This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports, only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat but also, the corn failed to mature properly and our corn is our dominant crop. We calculate that the total nutritional production of the country for the fiscal year just closed was between 7 per cent and 9 per cent below the average of the three previous years, our nutritional surplus for export in those years being about the same amount as the shrinkage last year. Therefore the consumption and waste in food have been greatly reduced in every direction during the year.

I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardships. The European Allies have been compelled to sacrifice more than our own people but we have not failed to load every steamer since the delays of the storm months last winter. Our contributions to this end, could not have been accomplished without effort and sacrifice and it is a matter for further satisfaction that it has been accomplished voluntarily and individually. It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

### IN FLANDERS FIELD

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. McCrea, an officer serving with the British forces in Flanders, wrote a short poem that was printed in Punch. During the war men serving in the field have written several that will live long after they themselves have been resolved to dust. Taking high rank among these noble offerings is Colonel McCrea's poem, in Flanders Fields. We print it here:

In Flanders Fields the poppies grow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place, while in the sky  
The larks, still singing bravely, fly  
Unheard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset's glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;  
To you, from falling hands, we throw  
The torch, be yours to hold it high;  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow  
In Flanders Fields.

Colonel McCrea himself now sleeps in Flanders Fields. New rows of crosses have been added to the old. There in the long alignment he has found his place. He who lived, felt dawn, saw sunset's glow, loved and was loved, now with his comrades lies in Flanders Fields. Let us take up his quarrel with the foe. To us he flung the torch. It is ours to hold it high and carry on. As we keep faith so shall they sleep well where poppies blow on Flanders Fields.

It is not for all of us to serve in uniform. For every one who takes his place in the trenches scores must remain at home. We, too, can help—we, too, be torch bearers. It is as we buy bonds we keep our faith with those who fought our fight, and dying, died reposing trust in us. Shall they have died in vain? Shall their trust be broken?

"Our Pilgrim fathers lived entirely without wheat, and surely no one ever looked upon them as 'weaklings'," said Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, and one of the most famous "health cranks" in the world. Dr. Hurty sees nothing unreasonable in the Food Administration's appeal for an entirely wheatless diet.



2531—Here is a simple but pleasing model, suitable for gingham, seersucker, chambray, percale, gabardine, serge, velvet and silk. It is a one-piece style, with a broad belt arranged at high waistline. Either style of sleeve will be becoming.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



### A PRETTY DRESS FOR MOTHER'S GIRL

2522—You can have this in batiste, dimity, dotted swiss, lawn, organdie, crepe and silk or in flouncing, with any lingerie material. The waist front may be trimmed with lace insertion or embroidery edging to simulate a vest. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

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### JUST THE SUIT FOR YOUR LITTLE BOY

2518—For warm days, in cool linen, gingham, or seersucker; for cool weather, in flannel, serge, velvet, gabardine or cheviot. Khaki and galathea, also, are nice for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4,

5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. The trousers are made with side closings.

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### A SIMPLE PRETTY FROCK

2529—Net over organdie, or dimity, organdie, batiste, lawn, crepe, washable silk, foulard and charmeuse, voile and marquisette; all these are nice for this style. The waist is made with surplice closing. The sleeve may be gathered to the cuff, or finished in short length, loose and flowing. The skirt is joined to the waist. A girdle or sash of ribbon forms a suitable trimming.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yard at the foot.

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### A NEAT APRON DRESS TO BE SLIPPED OVER THE HEAD, OR CLOSED AT THE BACK

2526—Striped percale, with trimming of white linene, is here shown. This style is also nice for gingham, jean, chambray, lawn, sateen, or alpaca. It is cut in kimono style, and low at the throat where it may be finished with or without a collar, in sailor style. Generous pockets are added to the front, and the short, loose sleeve is comfortable. The fullness at the waist may be free, or held in place by a belt.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

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